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Recovery Seen 'Too Little, Too Late' As Job Outlook Fails to Brighten

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—Labor economists, studying recent economic developments, believe that we may be bumping along at the bottom of the recession, but fear that the slow improvement that has been predicted for the next two years will not solve the unemployment problem. All indications are that what recovery may set in this fall will be "too little and too late" to make real inroads in the ranks of the jobless through 1959 and even early 1960.

In fact, they fear that instead of a 3 percent jobless figure being looked upon as a normal consequence of unemployment and job turnovers, we may find ourselves being told that 4 or 5 percent has become "normal."

Some of the factors now being cited to show that the continued drop in the economy during the past year has been slowed down, if not halted, include a slight increase in industrial production and wages, and a slight drop in unemployment.

On the other hand most economists and Administration officials have declared that a real upturn cannot be expected before this Fall and no one is predicting that the hoped-for upturn will be anything but slow. No spectacular boom is in sight and it may be well into late 1959 before we reach the produc-

tion figures that marked the beginning of the down turn 10 months ago.

For labor economists this means high levels of unemployment through 1959 and perhaps into early 1960, even with a slowly rising economy.

Why should this be?

They cite these reasons why a slow upturn will not resolve the unemployment problem:

- There is a natural growth in the working force each year for which new jobs must be provided. Over the next 10

years this is expected to average between 900,000 and 1,000,000 workers a year. Unless the economy quickly gets rolling again in high gear, it is not going to be easy to absorb these new workers and at the same time cut into the 5 million or so now out of work.

- One of the characteristics of the recession has been a sharp cut in the number of hours worked. During the past year the average factory workweek has dropped 1.2 hours—from 39.7 hours to 38.5 hours.

AFL-CIO Asks Ike Act In Little Rock Situation

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The AFL-CIO called on Pres. Eisenhower to order immediate Justice Dept. intervention in the Little Rock school case, attacking as "an invitation to lawlessness" a federal court order delaying desegregation for two and a half years.

Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, said the action by Judge Harry J. Lemley was "an uncalled for and disgraceful retreat" which "contravenes both the spirit and the letter" of the Supreme Court's historic school integration decision.

He asked that the government join in an appeal.

Judge Lemley's ruling in favor of a "breathing spell" until January 1961 came at the request of the Little Rock School Board. It permits the ouster of nine Negro students who attended Central High School during the last school year under the protection of regular army and federalized National Guard troops.

The judge said that he had granted the delay because of what he termed the "intolerable" situation arising out of the "violence, intimidation and tension" which had accompanied integration at Central High.

Sharply criticizing this viewpoint, Zimmerman declared: "Violence must not be permitted to interfere with the due process of law in the United States. Justice delayed is justice denied. The delay called for by the federal district judge's order is an invitation to lawlessness."

Zimmerman's statement called on the President to direct the attorney general to enter the Little Rock proceedings in the appeal of Lemley's ruling to the Circuit Court of Appeals and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) accused both the President and Congress of "complete shirking of responsibility" on school desegregation, in testimony before a House Judiciary subcommittee holding hearings on civil rights bills. Douglas said Eisenhower has "refused to endorse" the Supreme Court's ruling and called for congressional action giving the Justice Dept. authority to seek court injunctions to curb violations of all civil rights.

15 States Extend Jobless Benefits

Approximately half of the 1.5 million workers who have exhausted jobless benefits now are assured temporary extension of the period for drawing unemployment compensation.

A dozen states—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia—took advantage of the "states' rights" bill to sign for federal advances to be repaid by increased employer taxes within four years.

Three other states—Colorado, Illinois and Wisconsin—chose to dig into multi-million dollar reserves to finance the 50 percent extension instead of taking federal advances.

Labor Backs Forand Bill as Hearings Proceed

10% Social Security Hike Pressed

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A drive for social security improvements at this session of Congress gathered momentum as the House Ways and Means Committee went into its second week of public hearings. The campaign to give old age pensioners at least a 10 percent increase in benefits had the full backing of the AFL-CIO, spelled out in detailed testimony by Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the Dept. of Social Security.

He summed up AFL-CIO goals in a few words.

"Like other representatives of working people," he testified, "we believe that monthly cash benefits should be increased by an average of at least 10 percent, that the earnings ceiling should be raised and that a new program should be added to pay certain costs of medical care for older people and those who survive the death of the family breadwinner."

"We believe this should be done now, as the need is urgent. We believe our older citizens and other beneficiaries have a right to share in the abundance which America can produce."

Much of Cruikshank's testimony centered on the Forand bill to give the social security structure a general overhauling. This would increase monthly benefits by \$5 to \$10 for retired persons, retired couples and families. The maximum for a single retired person would be raised from the present \$108.50 a month to \$118.80; for retired couples, from \$162.80 to \$178.20; and for families, a boost of at least \$5 at present with the ceiling for future beneficiaries jumped from \$200 to \$305.

He cited statistics on health insurance coverage of older persons and the difficulties they often encounter in obtaining it in supporting Forand bill provisions for insurance against the cost of hospital, nursing home and surgical services to those eligible for old-age and survivors benefits.

"We do not believe that public or private charity is an appropriate measure on which to rely for meeting the health needs of the aged," he added. "Our members are glad to make contributions for this purpose."

The earnings ceiling, for both contribution and benefit purposes, should be \$5,000 a year instead of the present \$4,200, as the Forand bill provides, Cruikshank said.



INDUSTRIALIST PRAISES UNION SHOP: John I. Snyder, Jr., president and chairman of U. S. Industries, Inc., tells the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, meeting in New York, that the union shop is a "necessity" for responsible labor-management relations. RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg participated in the conference.

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ELEVEN YEARS AFTER the passage of the Wage and Hour Law Pres. Truman signed a bill bringing the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour. Pres. Roosevelt signed the original 25-to-40-cent measure 20 years ago on June 25, 1938.

FDR Signed Act 20 Years Ago

Wage-Hour Law Birthday Finds Millions Uncovered

TWENTY years ago—on June 24, 1938, to be exact—Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed into law an act that clearly specified that “labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for the health, efficiency, and general well-being of the workers . . . should be eliminated as quickly as possible.”

That law is the Fair Labor Standards Act, more popularly known as the Wage and Hour Law, or Minimum Wage Law.

It is one of many legislative milestones providing for social and economic justice enacted in the Roosevelt era to take its place beside such other important pieces of legislation passed during his tenure as the Wagner Act, guaranteeing labor's right to organize and bargain with an employer, social security, unemployment insurance, low-rent public housing, slum clearance, and guaranteed bank deposits.

Since its passage the FLSA has proved its worth as a valuable instrument for protecting the basic standards of wages, hours and working conditions of American workers. An advanced instrument of social justice when passed, it has been improved since as steady progress in the welfare of working men and women has been made.

More than 24 million workers in 900,000 plants, businesses, companies and other establishments are now covered by the act, 9 million more than were covered by the original act of 1938.

Indicative of the progress made in the 20 years of the FLSA's existence, the statutory minimum wage, now \$1 an hour, was set at 25 cents an hour in 1938. Led by organized labor, efforts to increase the minimum have been successful.

The RWDSU, together with all of organized labor, currently is pressing to increase the minimum to \$1.25 an hour and to expand the coverage of the act to millions of workers in retail trades and services who are not covered.

Also, workers engaged in industries not considered part of interstate commerce have little protection. Few states have adopted minimums and most of these minimums are so low as to be useless.

ORGANIZED LABOR has always stressed the importance of these minimums, not only to maintain standards, but in providing additional purchasing power to stimulate the economy.

The impact of the increases is clear from the fact that the original 25 cent minimum resulted in pay raises for 950,000 employees, the wage order minimums leading to the 40 cent minimum led to approximately 1.7 million pay raises, 1.3 million workers received pay raises under the 75 cent minimum and the \$1 minimum of 1955 resulted in pay raises for 2 million workers.

Similar increases have been made in the overtime provisions. The act of 1938 required at least time and one-half the employee's regular rate for all hours worked after 44 in a workweek. The following year this figure was reduced to 42, in 1940 to 40.

The act authorizes the Labor Dept. to make investigations for violations of the provisions, to supervise back wage payments, and to sue employers in certain circumstances. Employees have always had the right to bring suit on their own behalf. The number of investigations that result in suit is very small; by far the majority come into compliance voluntarily and agree to pay back wages that may be due.

Between October 1938 and the end of fiscal 1957, employers, as a result of the department's efforts, had agreed to pay almost \$171,670,000 in back wages to about 3,877,000 employees.

The child labor provisions of the FLSA have been a main deterrent to the once prevalent custom of putting children to work without regard to the hazards of the occupation or the need for schooling.

Meany Urges House Improve Labor Bill Passed by Senate

By WILLARD SHELTON, AFL-CIO News

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has passed the Kennedy-Ives labor bill after beating off politically inspired and crippling amendments, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany promptly called on the House:

1—To protect “billions of dollars of workers' money” by acting “without further delay” to approve the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives welfare-fund measure;
2—To improve and pass the labor bill itself, which he described as “worthwhile” even in its present form.

Meany pledged AFL-CIO cooperation with the House Labor Committee in securing a “sound, workable” labor bill including “anticorruption sections” that would set up strict government regulations, and penalties to curb abuses.

The new bill as passed on an 88-to-1 Senate roll call would require unions to report to the Labor Dept. the details of their financial operations; compel secret-ballot elections of union officers; regulate and restrict trusteeships over locals; make limited but liberalizing amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, and discourage anti-union expenditures by employers.

Willful violation of the trusteeship provisions, willful failure to report finances, false reports and destruction of records would be punished by heavy fines and prison terms. Embezzlement from unions or any other tax-exempt organization would be subject to heavy criminal penalties including imprisonment.

Meany flayed “political maneuvering by the Administration” on the bill and the activities of senators “more desirous of hampering legitimate union activities than of eliminating corruption.”

Before the final vote on passage, the Senate went through five days of savage debate and roll calls that saw a majority of Democrats and a hard-core minority of Republicans smash down a whole

series of punitive or irrelevant amendments demanded by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and GOP right-wingers led by Senator William K. Knowland (Calif.) and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.).

Some southern Democrats, including Chairman John L. McClellan of the special labor-management investigating committee, joined the Mitchell-Knowland-Goldwater forces on some amendments.

Harassing Amendments

While defeat of these amendments left the bill free of major damage to its anti-corruption sections, other restrictive or harassing amendments were adopted. The Senate approved an amendment by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) to kill the section authorizing speedy NLRB election procedures without pre-election hearings.

Knocked out of the committee bill was a section to repeal the Taft-Hartley requirement for non-Communist affidavits from union officers. Substituted, instead, was a Mundt amendment to compel employers seeking to use NLRB machinery also to file non-Communist affidavits.

A provision by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D.-N.C.) would allow a majority of union members to “recall” their elected officers.

Senate-Passed Labor Bill: Main Provisions Summarized

Here are major provisions of the Kennedy-Ives labor bill as passed by the Senate, and summarized by AFL-CIO:

• **UNION ELECTIONS**—Union officials must be chosen by secret ballot in both locals and internationals, except that international officers may be elected by convention delegates who themselves have been elected locally by secret ballot. Maximum term for international officers is four years, for local officers three years.

All members must have due notice of elections, an opportunity to nominate candidates. All records must be preserved. Officers are forbidden to use dues or compulsory levies for campaign purposes.

A union member, after exhausting union remedies or after four months, may file a complaint charging a violation with the Labor Dept. If the violation affected the result, the secretary on finding of probable cause must file suit in federal court to set aside the election and have a new election ordered.

• **FINANCIAL REPORTS**—All unions must file financial reports with the Labor Dept., with copies to each member. Destruction of records, a false report or willful failure to report is punishable with a maximum \$10,000 fine for the union and fine and imprisonment for the responsible official.

Management “middlemen” must file financial reports on activities designed to influence workers in their collective-bargaining rights. Employers would have to report on money expended to “influence or affect employees in the exercise” of their organizing and bargaining rights.

• **TRUSTEESHIPS**—Local unions may be placed under trusteeship only to prevent corruption or financial abuses, assure performance of union-management contracts, restore democratic procedures or otherwise carry out an international union's constitution.

Internationals must report all trusteeships to the Labor Dept., which after two years is to report to Congress on the effectiveness of the provision. Trusteeships are presumed valid for 18 months but are subject to earlier attack by a local member on “clear and convincing proof” of illegality or an absence of good faith.

• **TAFT-HARTLEY REVISIONS**—The NLRB is instructed to assert jurisdiction over all cases covered by the Taft-Hartley definition of interstate commerce instead of using a claimed discretion to exclude whole classes of cases.

Fired “economic strikers” no longer will be denied the right to vote in certification elections obtained by employers after firing the strikers and hiring strikebreakers. Prehire agreements are permitted between contractors and unions in the building trades and union-shop clauses may be effective in 7 instead of 30 days.

• **CORRUPTION AND RACKETEERING**—Union officials must report investments or financial transactions, including payments to them by employers or middlemen, with employers dealing with unions the officials represent.

Persons convicted of a felony are barred from union office until after their civil rights are restored by executive pardon. A person found in civil action to have failed to file financial reports under the bill is barred from union office for five years.

“Shakedown” picketing is forbidden. So are improper unloading fees demanded by unions of interstate truckers where no actual work is done and no contract exists.

Auto Workers Close Ranks In Big Three Battle

DETROIT (PAI)—Members of the United Automobile Workers are standing solidly behind their union in the unprecedented contract battle with the Big Three auto manufacturers. This was the big news of the month as the half a million or more members of the UAW in the big plants continued to work without a contract, ignoring company provocations that might have caused a mass walk-out, wrecking union strategy.

As it is, workers at Ford, General Motors and Chrysler have gone about the job of operating their locals, collecting their dues and resolving jittery situations with complete discipline and understanding of the tactics of President Walter P. Reuther.

As they close ranks in the plants and maintain discipline, locals all over the country are voting strike authorization in case a walkout should become necessary. Returns from local union strike balloting in plants of the Big Three continue to pile into Solidarity House here, showing 92 percent of the United Automobile Workers' members voting to "strike if necessary" to win an adequate contract.

Meanwhile, talks between the auto industry and the union move through their third month. Bargainers are meeting in half-day sessions and report after each meeting that no visible progress has been made.

Company Strategy Backfires

One of the measures taken by the companies when they ended their contracts was a refusal to continue the check-off. The idea apparently was to weaken the union on the assumption that the locals would be unable to collect dues and would be starved out.

Union officials report that exactly the opposite has happened. Long lines of workers crowd union headquarters each week as thousands of UAW members have waited to pay their dues personally.

"One of our big problems," one official said, "has been to get enough receipts printed to keep up with the demand."

One Local, 551 in Chicago, voted 1,000 strong to pay their dues three months in advance. Many members have paid their dues through the end of the year. There have been innumerable cases of unemployed members who are exempt from dues coming to union headquarters to cash supplementary unemployment checks and pay their regular dues voluntarily.

After the first flurry at a Chrysler plant in Pittsburgh when there was an unauthorized walkout in the face of company "punishment" of plant stewards, there has been complete restraint and discipline on the part of UAW membership.

UAW officials believe that each day the union can operate without a contract, as it has done for more than a month, is a progressive step toward a new and better agreement. Inventory of cars is reported down from a high of 850,000 to 700,000.

New HQ for Ohio AFL-CIO

COLUMBUS, O.—Construction is scheduled to get underway here this fall on a new headquarters building for the Ohio AFL-CIO.

The building occupied by the former Ohio State Federation of Labor, plus an adjacent office building, will be razed to make way for the new headquarters.

Members of the Ohio AFL-CIO staff, currently occupying offices in the federation building, will move to the former Ohio CIO building at 218 East State St., which will serve as the state office until the new headquarters are completed.



RUSH TO PAY DUES: These lines of Auto Workers Local 15, Detroit, members paying dues vividly show response of rank-and-file members to action of auto Big Three in stopping check-off. UAW reports dues collections up, instead of down, as many pay in advance.

Recession Forces Cut-Back In Steel SUB Payments

PITTSBURGH (PAI)—The recession has taken such a toll that the biggest producers in the steel and aluminum industries have been forced to cut back supplementary unemployment benefits to laid-off employees.

The Wall Street Journal reports that the United States Steel Corp. and Aluminum Co. of America have joined the list of 37 firms whose jobless payments have been reduced below the normal levels.

According to contracts negotiated by the United Steelworkers, supplementary jobless payments, together with state unemployment compensation benefits, are intended to give a laid-off worker 65% of his after-tax, straight-time pay.

Most contracts stipulate that if the financial position of an individual company's unemployment benefits slip below 75% of a level calculated by a complicated formula, payment shall decline to 75% or less of the normal scale.

Both U. S. Steel and Alcoa announced cuts in benefits amounted to 25% for June, establishing payments at the 75% level.

Unemployment has been heavy in the steel industry for almost a year. During April steel production fell to only 47% of capacity. The rate has picked up recently to 64% but most authorities say the improvement may be temporary, spurred on by the threat of a price increase in steel.

The United Steelworkers, with a membership of 1,250,000, estimates that it still has 250,000 members laid off and thousands more on a short work week. Not all the laid-off workers are eligible for SUB.

Wanted: A Gesture

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Labor charges that the Eisenhower Administration is doing little to meet the problems of the recession were buttressed by Doris Fleenon in her nationally syndicated column recently. She declared:

"What (GOP Chairman) Alcorn wants is some contact by the President with the unemployment centers, some gesture of warmth and concern for the 5,000,000 unemployed other than mere words said here in Washington. He has not yet been able to sell his idea to the guardians of Presidential portals."

'Right-to-Workers' Using All Possible Gimmicks

COLUMBUS, Ohio (PAI)—Far from being willing to trust in a "spontaneous" grass-roots demand for anti-union legislation, proponents of "right-to-work" laws in at least three states are using every gimmick that they can think of.

In Ohio the "Right-to-Work" Committee is making a play for help from college students by offering liberal pay for circulation of a petition needed to get the compulsory open shop amendment on the November ballot.

The Ohio AFL-CIO reports that ads are being run in at least four college newspapers reading:

"Summer jobs (6 weeks, NOT selling). Hiring 50, neat, personable college men. Will travel in small groups with supervisor. Present employees averaging \$100 per week." The address on the ad is the headquarters for the Ohio "Right-to-Work" committee. Agreements with hired circulators also state that "compensation for circulators will be an \$18 per day drawing account."

This figures out at \$120,000 alone which the Committee obviously has on hand to reward its college petition circulators.

Executives Put to Work

In the State of Washington where a "right-to-work" drive also is underway, industrial leaders who have an interest in keeping unions down are actively working in a "minute man" crash campaign. Executives loaned by various industries, all serving on a volunteer basis, will go out into these districts with the goal of each obtaining 10 signatures a day for 10 days.

As part of the drive Pres. William M. Allen of Boeing Airplane Company—the state's largest employer—already has sounded a call to get the 90,000 signatures needed to get the measure on the ballot.

Meanwhile, the Washington committee has hired a top flight public relations and fund raising firm to take over the campaign. The action was taken because members of the committee were dissatisfied with the way in which the campaign was being conducted.

In California, too, the "Right-to-Work" proponents were leaving nothing to chance. Here they are running a two-pronged drive, one by the usual state committee supported by business and the other the personal vendetta being conducted by Senator William Knowland who has pitched his campaign for the Governorship on a "right-to-work" platform.

Knowland took a bad beating in the popular vote during the recent primaries when he trailed his Democratic rival "Pat" Brown by some 650,000 votes. Despite the licking, Knowland has resumed his anti-labor efforts. If anything, the Knowland set-back has spurred the "Right-to-Workers" to new efforts.

Mich. Labor Backs Williams

PORT HURON, Mich.—Gov. G. Mennen Williams, seeking his sixth term as the state's chief executive, has won the endorsement of the Michigan State AFL-CIO. The support was voted at the quarterly meeting of the state executive board and the Committee on Political Education.

The state AFL-CIO also elected to back the candidacy of Lt.-Gov. Philip A. Hart, who is running for the Democratic nomination to oppose Sen. Charles E. Potter (R.) in November, and to support State Sen. John Swainson for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor.

World Labor Expresses Horror at Soviet Execution of Nagy

The Soviet-ordered murder of the leaders of the Hungarian democratic revolution "exposes the utter fraud of the Khrushchev regime's pretensions to liberalization and peaceful co-existence," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

He called on the U. S. Congress to adopt a joint resolution "condemning this latest callous and flagrant violation of international law" and urged the UN Special Committee on Hungary to investigate and recommend "appropriate action" against the governments of the Soviet Union, Hungary and Rumania for violating the UN Charter.

Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) immediately introduced a resolution expressing indignation of Congress at the execution of the Hungarian democratic leaders.

Meany's proposals came as the world expressed shock and horror at the execution in Budapest of former

Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy, Gen. Pal Maleter and two other leaders of the Hungarian revolution.

Announcement of the execution after secret trials was made in Moscow by the Soviet paper Izvestia rather than in Budapest.

Meany declared that the executions emphasize "how worthless are the pledges of Moscow and its satellites to respect international law and elementary human decency."

The civilized world, he said, will never forget that after the Soviet army crushed the Hungarian people's bid for national independence and freedom, Nagy and some of his colleagues sought asylum in the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest. The Russian military authorities tricked them into leaving this shelter by promising them safety in Rumania.

As to the meaning of the executions, Meany said: "This execution opens a new wave of terror in

Khrushchev's latest drive to strengthen his absolute control over the Soviet people, to tighten Moscow's grip on all its captive peoples, and to force Tito into the Soviet camp."

A few days later, in Geneva, Switzerland, the International Labor Organization's 42nd session gave vent to the free world's revulsion at the execution of Nagy and his fellow Hungarian freedom fighters by throwing out the entire Hungarian delegation of government, worker and employer representatives. It was the first time in the 39 years of its existence that the ILO has refused to recognize the credentials of a government delegation. The ILO also was the first United Nations agency to take such an action since the present Communist Hungarian regime was imposed by Soviet arms.

The action does not mean that Hungary is expelled from the ILO. What it does mean is that this year's Hungarian delegates have lost their right to participate.

Ten More To Retire in '338' Shops

NEW YORK CITY—The ranks of Local 338's retired members will be swelled by 10 more, whose applications to retire under the union's Retirement Plan were approved by the Plan's trustees last month. The new total will be 48. Also at that meeting, action was started to implement a proposal by union trustees that Retirement Plan benefits be increased.

Among the 10 new retirees are the Plan's first member to qualify under its disability provisions. These permit a member who is totally and permanently disabled to retire with a union pension before he reaches the age of 65, providing he possesses other necessary qualifications.

The proposal for benefit increases has been put before a study group consisting of three union and three employer trustees. The group includes Local 338 Pres. Julius Sum, Sec.-Treas. Meyer Winokur and Business Agent Al Tribush, and for the employers, Herbert Daitch of Daitch-Shopwell, Ira Waldbaum of Waldbaum Stores, and Theodore Solomon of Harlem Grocers.

The first group of '338' members to retire under the union plan had their applications approved a year and a half ago. Less than a year ago the Plan was improved in its membership requirement, which was reduced to permit members with 15 years of union membership out of the past 20 to qualify for benefits.

Julia Murphy Dies; A Founder of '780'

NEW YORK CITY—Julia L. Murphy, one of the founding members of Local 780, Telephone Answering Service Employees, died suddenly of a heart attack on June 3. She was 53 years old.

Julia served on the local executive board since the union's beginning about two years ago, and was one of its staunchest rank and file organizers at the big Anserphone Co. She had worked in the firm's Maspeth, Queens office, serving as office stewardess.

'780' Pres. Jerry Fischer was joined by the other officers and members of the local in mourning the loss of "this wonderful person, who was so important to the union as a leader and as a warm human being." A widow since 1955, Julia is survived by two married daughters and four grandchildren.



'1199' PRESENTS SCHOLARSHIPS: Winners of college scholarships awarded annually by RWDSU's Drug Local 1199 are shown with '1199' Pres. Leon J. Davis (center). L. to r., Stanley Seitzer, Ellmore Cohen, Victor Weinberg (who accepted for son Michael, who was ill), Samuel Kaplan. Miss Cohen and Kaplan were last year's award winners. Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer, dean emeritus, Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, headed Scholarship board which also included RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg.

Locals of RWDSU Team Up To Sign Up Unorganized

NEW YORK CITY—Cooperation between locals of the RWDSU is paying off in the retail and display fields, with resulting organization of several new groups of workers.

One example occurred in a newly-opened ladies' specialty shop in Brooklyn, called the Shoppers' Club. Several members of District 65 went to work in the store and got in touch with their union. '65' Organizer Max Klarer in turn notified Local 1102, the union of retail dry goods workers.

Following discussions between '65' Pres. David Livingston and '1102' Business Mgr. Jerome Kaplan, Dave Silverbush, business representative of the retail dry goods union, met with the workers, who joined '1102'.

Negotiations for a first contract are under way on the workers' demands for substantial wage increases, health and pension coverage and other improvements to bring their conditions in line with those prevailing in other '1102' shops.

Window Trimmers Join '65'

In another area, freelance window trimmers of retail shops in metropolitan New York are joining the Displaymen's Local of District 65 as a result of cooperation by Local 1102 and Local 1125 with '65'. Most of the men, who specialize in trimming children's and ladies' specialty shop windows, have joined and are embarked on a program to organize their field completely under the leadership of '65' General Org. Ben L. Berman.

Locals 1102 and 1125 together represent the sales and non-selling employees of many of these shops. Business Mgr. Louis Feldstein of '1125' and Silverbush of '1102' have met with the displaymen's organizing committee and assured them of their locals' full cooperation.

Medical Bills Up, Pacing Rise in Cost of Living

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Consumer prices are continuing their steady climb, increasing 0.1 percent between April and May, according to the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Higher medical care and transportation costs were largely responsible for the moderate advance, as average prices of apparel as well as food were unchanged and reading and recreation declined. Services advanced 0.1 percent while commodity prices (including food) were unchanged. There was a slight increase in the price for durable goods; a slight drop in non-durables.

The May Consumer Price Index was 123.6 percent of the 1947-49 average. This was 3.3 percent higher than in May 1957 and approximately 10 points higher than in 1953.

A sidelight to the high cost of food is seen in the report of the large food chain stores which are generally leading the profit parade. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, the latest food chain to report, disclosed that it attained record sales and earnings during the last year.

Northeast

'65' Organizes 250 in June In Wholesale

NEW YORK CITY—A recession-forced campaign to bring at least 100 new members under District 65 contract each month for the rest of 1958 is under way in the wholesale section of the union under the supervision of '65' Vice-Pres. Frank Brown. To date the wholesale locals have gone way over their pledge with the announcement that 250 new members signed '65' cards during June, with 10 new contracts completed.

Explaining that the growing recession "compels us to organize," Brown pointed to the fact that non-union shops are hiring workers at rates far below those paid by employers under contract with District 65.

"In normal times our employers can absorb higher costs," he said, but in these times of economic recession, when they are asking our members to waive increases, we are compelled to take measures to stop the unfair competition of the unorganized shops."

District 65 already has a majority of the wholesale and distribution workers organized in New York's Garment Center, in such industries as textile, knitwear, millinery, woolsens and interlinings.

Rank and File Turn Out

June 3, designated as "O-Day" (Organization Day) by 65ers in the wholesale section, saw close to 200 members out in the Garment Center contacting the unorganized. This was the kickoff date of the organizing drive, and it has been followed by large daily turnouts before work, at lunch hour and after work.

The campaign has yielded contracts in eight textile shops and two knitwear firms, while negotiations are under way in several other firms and majorities have been attained in many more, including notion and woolen shops. The new members in the settled firms won wage increases ranging from \$5 to \$26 a week, 65 Security Plan coverage, shorter hours, sick leave pay, paid vacations and other benefits.

The Garment organizing team, led by Brown, includes General Organizers Al Dicker and Zeke Cohen, and Organizers Murray Levine, Aberdeen David and Danny Bloom.

New York, Jersey Extend Benefits To Unemployed

The states of New Jersey and New York have both extended the unemployment insurance benefit period by 13 weeks, bringing benefits to unemployed workers up to a total of 39 weeks in legislation signed during the past month by Governors Meyner and Harriman, respectively.

The previous maximum benefit period was 26 weeks in both states. Recently-passed Federal legislation offering states loans to enable them to extend their benefit periods is being utilized by both.

The New Jersey action means that some 56,000 workers who have exhausted their benefits may now receive an additional 13 weeks' aid of up to \$35 a week. The New York law, which was recently amended to provide increased benefits, provides a maximum of \$45 a week. The latter state has about 100,000 workers whose 26-week period has run out.

In New York, a phase of the state's new law went into effect June 23 providing revised eligibility rules. Now, workers who have worked an average of 20 weeks in each of the past 2 years and earned an average of \$15 or more a week may qualify. The previous requirement called for 20 weeks of work in the single year before applying for benefits.

Arbitrations Correct Answer Girls' Beefs

NEW YORK CITY—A series of arbitrations has brought back pay, reinstatement after unjust discharge, and enforcement of contract working conditions to a number of members of Local 780, union of telephone answering service employees in this city, Pres. Jerry Fischer reported. These cases were in addition to some 1,200 grievances settled in discussions between employers and office stewardesses, frequently with the help of the union officers, during the past year.

At Telephone Secretarial Service Co. Louise Bradden won back pay of \$74.50 to make up for the employer's failure to pay time and a half for work on a sixth day. In another case at this firm, Julia Friskey was reinstated to her full seniority and proper rate of pay on the arbitrator's ruling in support of the union's contention. The employer had violated the contract by cutting Julia's wages from \$1.10 to \$1.05 an hour and starting her as a new employee when she returned after an illness.

Another ruling resulted in reinstatement for Grace McGowan after her unjust firing by the employer at Advertisers Telephone Service; ten-minute rest periods at two of the firm's offices, and

the proper rate of \$1.15 an hour, including back pay, for Myrtle Woods, who had been receiving \$1.10 for about two months. In other cases involving this firm, the arbitrator directed the employer to abide by the contract's provision to deduct union dues weekly and to notify the union within three days of the hiring of new employees.

Unfair Discharge Reversed

At Cliffcorn Answering Service the union, representing Marge Freshour, won a ruling directing the employer to reinstate her with back pay to the date of her unfair discharge. The employee, however, chose not to return and accepted severance pay instead. Also at this firm, arbitration resulted in the parties settling between themselves the

question of equitable work schedules.

The Anserphone Co. was upheld in its discharge of a long-time employee who, the arbitrator ruled, was discharged for just cause. She had left the office without permission before her shift was over. The union's appeal, based on the employee's long years of service, was rejected by the arbitrator.

At the Elmhurst Telephone Exchange, Terry Zinsmeister was reinstated with pay to date of discharge, amounting to about 4 weeks, on the arbitrator's finding that she was fired without just cause.

Two weeks' retroactive pay was won in the unfair discharge case of Rose Kephart of Lovell Factors, while Catherine McElroy received an adverse ruling on her case for reinstatement and back pay because, it was said, she refused to return to the job.

The Midwest

Union Corrects Grievances At W. Va. Department Store While Awaiting Election Date

HUNTINGTON, W.V.—Further successes have been scored in the union's campaign at the Bradshaw-Diehl department store to correct grievances while awaiting an election to certify RWDSU as collective bargaining representative. The company reacted to union demands for stockroom help by putting on a stock man, and Int'l Rep. Edgar L. Johnson said that as the organizing committee reports additional grievances of the employees, the union will continue to call on the company for corrective action, thus illustrating the value of organization to the 80-odd employees.

New Base Rates Set At K.C. Box Plant

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—The employees of the General Box plant here have ratified a new contract, which was signed last month after about six months of negotiations, Int'l Rep. John Capell reported. Although there was no general wage boost because of the company's poor financial condition, it is expected the workers will improve their earnings as a result of base rate increases, which run as high as 40 cents an hour.

The rate boosts came in a new job evaluation program, accompanied by new incentive systems on the various operations in the plant. The new base rates, which used to stop at \$1.50 an hour, now go from a low of \$1.34 to \$1.90 in steps of 8 cents an hour.

Members of the negotiating committee for the union, led by Capell, included Joe Marchin, George Haluska and Ray McNeil. Marchin and Haluska were elected late last month to the posts of president and financial secretary, respectively. Named recording secretary of the General Box unit was Ed Jaworski.

Kansas Attorney General Hits Proposed 'R-T-W' Law

TOPEKA, Kans. (PAI)—A ruling is expected shortly from the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas on whether the so-called "right-to-work" initiative will be permitted on the November ballot. The Republican-controlled state legislature directed that the amendment be placed on the ballot and designated by the following title: "Guaranteed freedom to join or not to join an organization."

During the recent special session of the legislature Attorney General John Anderson, Jr., advised the legislative body that the resolution was invalid because the title was at variance with the subject matter of the proposed amendment.

The Kansas State AFL-CIO filed a brief with the court in support of the position of the attorney general.

Johnson pointed out that there could hardly be a better example of collective bargaining, even though there is as yet no contract with the store.

"Contract or no," he asserted, "when the workers talk to us and we pass on their needs and requests to management, that's collective bargaining, and it's the best proof that the union is the best way for these employees to make a future for themselves."

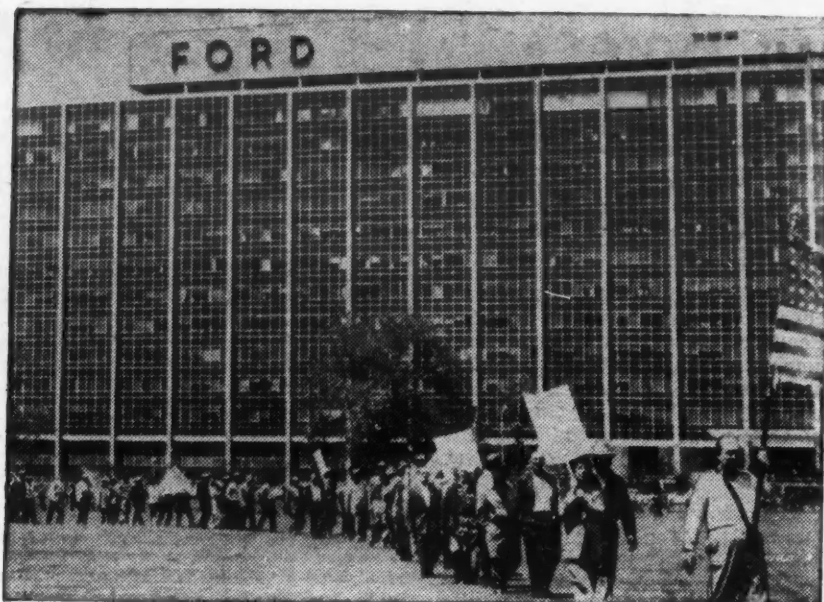
The company has taken several modest steps to meet employees' grievances raised by the union in leaflets distributed at the store. Some of these, however, are clearly attempts to divide the employees or to convince them they don't really need a union.

Wage Boosts Granted

Wage increases were distributed to many of the employees as soon as the company learned of the workers' organizing efforts, and later, management took over payment of a portion of the hospitalization plan premium for some employees. Prior to this all employees paid their own premiums, and most still do.

Wage boosts and company payment of hospitalization and other health care coverage will be major union proposals when negotiations start for an RWDSU contract. The workers are now awaiting an election date to be set by the National Labor Relations Board.

Meanwhile, Johnson said, reports have been heard that management has called several workers into executive offices one at a time in efforts to discourage them from union activity and membership. The union has made it clear to all concerned that any threats of reprisal for union membership or activity are unlawful, and that employees approached by management should assert their right, spelled out in the Federal labor law, to organize a union and to bargain collectively.



DEMONSTRATING IN THE HOPE of speeding up contract talks, 2,500 members of Auto Workers Local 600 at Ford Motor Co., in Detroit paraded outside the company's main office building while union and management negotiators met. The UAW's contracts with Ford, Chrysler and General Motors expired over the Memorial Day weekend and union members remained on the job without contracts.

Ohio RWDSUers Pitching In To Lick 'Right-to-Scab' Law

COLUMBUS, O.—Labor's battle against a big-moneyed effort to make Ohio an open shop state reached a high pitch as the deadline for signatures on a constitutional amendment petition moved into the final weeks. Statewide radio, television and other types of ad campaigns are going full blast to convince the Ohio public of the heavy blow against democracy the state would suffer if a "right-to-scab" law got on the books.

Among the most active of local unions in the campaign is RWDSU Local 379, whose widespread membership in many cities of the state give it a unique opportunity for broadcasting labor's urgent message. All units of the local are engaged in the public education campaign, '379' leaders report.

The center of organization for the campaign is United Organized Labor of Ohio, an emergency committee of virtually every union with members in this state. Both Regional Dir. Jerry Hughes and Int'l Rep. Eugene Ingles are active members of the committee.

The Ohioans for Right-to-Work, front of the employer group seeking the open shop law, have stepped up their campaign as well. Reports from numerous cities indicate that job-hungry college students, failing to find jobs elsewhere because of the recession, are falling for come-on ads soliciting collectors of signatures on the "right-to-work" petitions at 20 cents a name. The ads promise earnings of \$100 a week.

The unions recently resolved to seek

\$1 voluntary contributions from every union member to finance the education campaign.



GERALD HUGHES
Active in R-T-W Fight

'Elect Our Friends, Defeat Our Enemies . . .'

Own Writings Prove Gompers Urged Labor Political Action

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—As the 1958 elections start coming over the horizon, conservative business groups are redoubling their efforts to convince everybody, including unionists, that Samuel Gompers, long-time president of the AFL and a philosopher of the labor movement, was opposed to labor participation in politics.

The latest example of this was a statement made by Senator Barry Goldwater, Arizona Republican, who is trying to drive organized labor out of the political picture. Goldwater, at Labor Committee hearings in the Senate, remarked that workers might be persuaded to "get back to the suggestion of Samuel Gompers that they stay out of politics."

Just exactly what was it that Samuel Gompers suggested?

In order that this question may be answered definitively and once and for all, Press Associates went to the files of the writings of Gompers as kept in the library of the AFL-CIO.

Among the documents there is a slim pamphlet published in 1920 and written by the late president of the AFL. It is called "Labor's Political Banner Unfurled." On the title page is a box citing Gompers'

famous advice to the labor movement calling on it to stand by its friends and oppose its enemies. The exact quotation reads:

"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for President, for Congress or other offices; whether Executive, Legislative or Judicial."

The words "elect" and "defeat" are underlined, so that there can be no mistake about what Gompers meant.

The contents of the pamphlet are just as clear.

Noting that the AFL convention of 1919 had "declared the necessity for concerted action by Labor for the election of candidates who are friendly to Labor and particularly the defeat of those who are enemies of Labor" and had directed the organization of Labor's National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, Gompers wrote:

"The fight is on. In this fight Labor will seek the election of fit candidates by a show of the records and of the facts."

Declaring that Labor fought for the rights and freedoms of all men and not simply for those of union men, Gompers said that the interest of Labor in legislation was not limited merely to strictly labor

matters but completed the circle "touching everything that has to do with human relations."

"Congress cannot do any single thing in which Labor is not interested," he declared.

Gompers then cited a number of resolutions and statements made by organized labor dealing with labor participation in political action. One in particular said:

"It is the duty of trade unionists, their friends and sympathizers, and all lovers of freedom, justice and democratic ideals and institutions, to unite in defeating those seeking public office who are indifferent or hostile to the peoples' interests and the aspirations of labor."

Outlining many of the legislative demands of labor in the 1920 elections, Gompers then called on workers to stand by their friends and defeat their enemies at the polls, concluding:

"Men of labor, be up and doing!

"Bear in mind that vigilance is the price of liberty as much today as when that salient warning was coined.

"Men of labor, be up and doing at the primaries as well as in the elections.

"Now is the time that tries men's souls."

Win Health Plan At Auto Stores In Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga.—A new one-year contract between Local 315 and Economy Auto Stores has brought coverage under the RWDSU Health and Welfare Plan for all employees plus wage boosts of 5 to 15 cents an hour to employees in the appliance service department, who just recently became members of the union.

The cost to management of the health and welfare coverage is 6 cents an hour. Also won was an added paid holiday.

Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson, who led the union committee in the talks, said management had at first offered 5-cent cash increases. This was converted by the negotiating committee into welfare coverage when the union asked and won an additional penny to provide the full plan. The contract, scheduled to expire June 4, was extended in an effort to reach a settlement. Members of the union negotiating committee were Shop Chairman C. R. Johnson, Jerry McCoy, Lloyd Mitchell and Carlton Chambers.

Retail Florist Organized

Elsewhere in Atlanta, Local 315 has organized a retail flower shop, Boots Florist. A quickly negotiated contract brings the workers rates of \$1.50 an hour plus typical union conditions of seniority, grievance procedure, paid vacations and holidays and more. Dickinson, who signed the shop and led the workers in negotiations, said the initial lead came through an organizer of the Steelworkers Union.

In another shop, Evans Metal, a new 2-year pact was won which brings the 20 employees RWDSU Health and Welfare Plan coverage, worth 6 cents an hour, plus wage increases of 2 cents an hour this year. A reopening in the contract after one year calls for further wage discussions. The workers unanimously approved the settlement as a good one in light of the company's poor financial shape, Dickinson said.

Committee members included R. A. Barron, Jr., Alex Ingram, Leroy Brown and J. C. Sheriff, with Dickinson.

New Contract Won in S.C. At Sealtest Milk Plant

FLORENCE, S.C.—A determined drive to reorganize the Sealtest milk plant here has resulted in agreement on a new contract providing wage boosts and a third week's vacation, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold reported. Working with Lebold was Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen.

Two Fired Salesmen Ordered Back by NLRB in Charlotte

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Management of the American Bakery Co. plant in this city has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to reinstate two driver-salesmen fired for activity in the union's campaign to organize the 60 salesmen. The plant employees have been members of the RWDSU for about two years, and are covered by a contract.

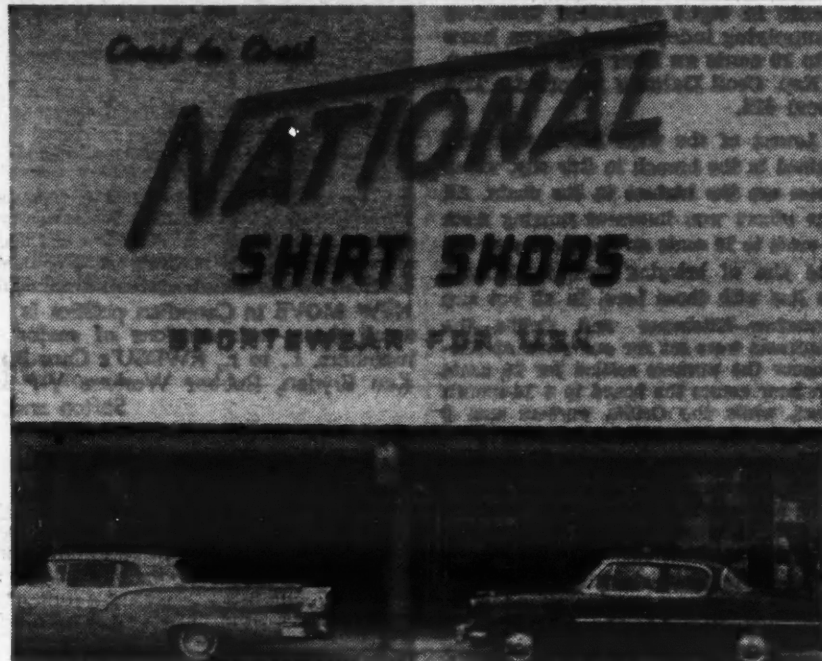
The company is resisting the order, and a hearing is scheduled before the NLRB for July 15. The company had offered reinstatement of the two employees—Dick Wilkerson and Frank Anderson—without back pay, but this was rejected by the union. Regional Dir. Irving Lebold said that if this issue of back pay can be resolved, a possibility exists for a settlement.

The organizing campaign among the salesmen has been under way for some months. It is expected that the drive here will get an important boost from the reinstatement order and from the victory at the company's plant in Rocky Mount, N.C., where the salesmen, thrift store employees and truckmen voted for the union June 25.

July 6, 1958

52-20 Vote Rolls the Union In At American Bakery in No. Car.

ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.—Capping a long, tough organizing campaign among distribution employees of the American Bakery Co., an RWDSU victory in a National Labor Relations Board election June 25 rang the union in by a vote of 52 to 20, Regional Dir. Irving Lebold announced. Directly involved in the victorious campaign were Int'l Reps. R. W. Parker and Donald Vowell.



Miami Campaign Organizes 5-Store Nat'l Shirt Chain

MIAMI, Fla.—Steady progress continues in the RWDSU campaign to organize the retail and wholesale industries of this city. A labor board election June 25 named Local 885 as the union of the workers at the Westinghouse Electric Company's appliance warehouse here, Int'l Rep. Harry Bush reported, while a large majority of the employees of five National Shirt stores have signed up in Local 1010, with an election expected soon.

The Westinghouse workers made the grade on their second try to organize into the union. Last November saw the first attempt, which fizzled. Last May, Bush approached one of the workers again, and after an initial meeting at the union office, a majority joined up and decided to petition for an election.

The company, confident that it could keep the union out, consented to an election without delay. Its effort to convince the employees that they didn't need a union failed, however. Bush attributed the failure to the strong rank and file-led organization in the shop, headed by Lonnie Faircloth. Bom Damler and Fred Levy. These three along with J. P. Fuller and R. S. Jones have been named by the shop to work up contract proposals, which it is expected will be put before management in the next week or two.

In National Shirt Shops, both selling

and non-selling employees have joined the union in five stores here, in Miami Beach and nearby Hialeah. The employees are sticking together in the union despite management's efforts to keep the union out.

In the process of investigating a union charge of unfair labor practice in the case of a fired employee, the National Labor Relations Board has found a number of other anti-union actions by management. The board has issued a complaint as well on the unfair discharge of employee Harold Kupferman. The company has been summoned to a hearing on July 22 to answer to these charges.

Bush expressed confidence that the National Shirt employees would soon be signed up in the union 100 percent, and that the election, expected late this month, will result in an overwhelming RWDSU victory.



Members of Local 1010 who appeared at NLRB hearing on Nat'l Shirt Shops include, from left, Joseph Sackerman, Julius Schwimmer, Harry Walken, Al Elegant and George Klenet. All but Schwimmer are Nat'l Shirt employees and members of committee that organized chain into RWDSU. Above, one of firm's Miami stores is shown.

The South

The group consists of 90 employees, mostly route salesmen scattered in 10 major cities of North Carolina. Also voting were men who truck the plant product, Merita Bread, to the various depots, and employees of the company's retail thrift store on the plant premises in Rocky Mount.

The workers here join American Bakery employees in several southern cities as members of the RWDSU. The strong appeal of fine union conditions in these other plants had much to do with the success of the organizing campaign here.

Lebold stressed the great effort that went into the organizing campaign, pointing to the "fine work" of the rank and file organizing committee, and to leaders and members of other RWDSU locals in Wilmington and Durham, who came to meetings of the Rocky Mount workers from considerable distances to talk up the union and encourage them in their campaign.

Meeting to Discuss Terms

A meeting of the workers, to be held at the YMCA in this city July 13 at 2 p.m., will adopt a set of contract proposals to be made to management, which has given the union assurances that it is ready to start negotiations. Also at this meeting, Lebold said, plans call for the election of officers and a negotiating committee and formal steps to charter a new local in the RWDSU, of which the American Bakery employees will be the founders.

The plant's production employees are members of the AFL-CIO American Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

Among the benefits the new RWDSUers will seek are coverage under the comprehensive provisions of the RWDSU Southeastern States Health, Welfare and Pension Plan, union holiday and vacation schedules, job security provisions, as well as commission increases. Lebold said that while base rates here are the same as in other of the company's plants in RWDSU, commissions are lower and need improvement.

The firm is the largest wholesale bakery in the country, Lebold said. Its product, Merita Bread, is well known throughout the South. In the Northeast, American Bakery bread goes by the equally well known name of Taystee Bread.



In appreciation of his many years of faithful service as president of Bakery Workers Local 441, Birmingham, Bill Bordelon, right, was awarded plaque, here being presented by Asst. Area Director Frank Parker. Bordelon declined to run for re-election this year, after having served for 15 years as president of RWDSU's largest Alabama local.

Pay Hikes Won in Ontario For 150 at 8 Warehouses Of National Grocers Chain

TORONTO, Ont.—Contract settlements in eight organized branches of National Grocers, a warehouse chain supplying independent stores, have brought wage increases ranging from 4 to 10 cents an hour plus reduction in working hours in several cases, Int'l Rep. Cecil Dahmer reported. The chain employs about 150 members of Local 414.

Pact Talks Cover 400 in 4 Shops In Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Negotiations covering more than 400 RWDSU members are under way with four leading firms, with an agreement covering one group already concluded, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert. The four companies are the Hudson's Bay Co., General Bakeries, Underwoods, and Winnipeg Casket Co.

Contract talks with Hudson's Bay have reached the point where the company has agreed to 16 of the 21 union demands. The most important of those agreed to are: wage increases of 8 to 12 cents per hour for maintenance employees, service building employees and retail drivers; reduction in the time required to reach maximum wage rates; payment for meal periods when employees work overtime; and other improvements.

At General Bakeries, the new contract, which was reached with the aid of the Conciliation Service, provides a 1/2 percent increase in commission for retail salesmen, and 1 percent increase for wholesale salesmen, which will bring them increases of \$2 to \$10 per week; increased mileage allowance for country salesmen; and three weeks vacation after 12 years of service.

Negotiations with Underwoods are still in conciliation, although some progress has been scored on the issues of vacations and Saturday morning work on long weekends. Still in dispute, however, are the matters of wage increases and improvements in the welfare plan.

Schubert reported that talks with the Winnipeg Casket Co. are still continuing.

Lowest of the wage boosts was that gained in the branch in this city, whose rates are the highest in the chain. All the others won increases ranging from 6 cents to 10 cents an hour, carrying out the aim of bringing their rates more in line with those here. In all but two branches—Kitchener and Orillia—the contracts were set for one year. At Kitchener the workers settled for 10 cents an hour across the board in a 14-month pact, while the Orillia workers won 9 cents in an 18-month agreement.

Another branch in Sault Ste. Marie awaits the results of conciliation, while still another in Hamilton has about 6 months more until the end of their current 2-year contract.

Local 414 leaders said there were attempts in all negotiations to get common expiration dates for contracts, but these attempts failed. In almost every branch, it was reported, negotiations were dragged out by management over a period of several months.

York Trading Pact

Three warehouses of the York Trading Co., also a grocery wholesaler, have won contract settlements ranging from 6 to 10 cents an hour. In Peterboro, where a 6-cent raise was won, the agreement runs for 15 months; in Orillia a 9-cent boost covers an 18-month period, and in Kitchener 10 cents an hour over 14 months was won. In all cases, the work week was cut to five days from the previous five and a half, although the 45-hour schedule remains in effect.

Negotiations have begun between '414' and Dominion Citrus Co., a fruit wholesaler, with no offer from management as yet. The firm employs 22 workers. The shop is located in a central terminal of produce wholesalers, and the union plans to try to organize other firms in the terminal, it was reported.

Iroquois Hotel, Lone Holdout Struck in Windsor, Ont.

LONDON, Ont.—Using the only alternative left open to them, employees of the Iroquois Hotel's bar and beverage rooms have struck against the employer's attempt to break their union, Local 448 of the RWDSU, Int'l Rep. Walter Kensit reported.

The walkout began soon after the International Union's Convention last month, and is now entering its third week.

The employer provoked the strike by his refusal to sign a contract embodying terms agreed to by the managements of 11 other hotels here and two hotels in nearby Sarnia, Ont.

While putting most of the terms into effect, Iroquois management watered down the welfare coverage provision and refused to check off union dues. The employer also approached the workers on signing a company union contract.

The strikers' jobs are being performed mainly by a group of inexperienced scabs and several strikebreakers, Kensit said.

Also violating the picket lines are American musicians, he said. Attempts will be made to stop this by contacting the Musicians Union of the AFL-CIO, of which these men are members. Kensit expressed confidence that the strike could be made completely effective and result in a relatively quick victory.

Picnic Aug. 16 In Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Shop stewards of the three RWDSU locals in this area have begun to distribute tickets to the union's annual picnic, set for Saturday, Aug. 16 in Belcarra Park.

The picnic committee is busily planning a program to please the expected record crowd, adding novelty events to the traditional schedule of games and other entertainment. This will be the seventh annual outing of RWDSUers here. The locals sponsoring the festivities are 517, 535, and 580.

In addition to valuable prizes for winners of the various competitions will be free hot dogs, soda pop, ice cream and other refreshments for all.

Ontario News in Photos



NEW MOVE in Canadian politics is discussed above at one of a series of small, brass-tack sessions of major trade union leaders and CCF Party members. L. to r., RWDSU's Canadian Dir. George Barlow, Ont. CCF Sec. Ken Bryden, Rubber Workers V-P Bill Punnett, Steelworkers Reps. Bill Sefton and Larry Sefton.



STRIKING BACK at Iroquois Hotel employer, who seeks to bust union by refusing to sign contract renewal with Local 448 in London, Ont., are these RWDSUers. Their walkout moves into its third week, with little sign of a quick victory in sight. See story at left for details.



BOWLERS WITH BOOTY won in lively competition among Dominion Stores warehouse league grin with pleasure over well-earned prizes at Local 414 awards banquet in Toronto. Local Dir. George Spaxman, standing at left, cited committee members Mrs. F. Mackie, Mrs. C. Breedon, Mrs. N. Smith and Chairman Ray McLuhan for fine arrangements.

improving social security

Rep. Forand Tells How His Bill Would Boost Benefits, Add Health Care

Before Congress adjourns this summer, it will have to act on proposals to increase Social Security benefits. These proposals are contained in the Forand Bill, which would increase present benefits by about ten percent and would provide hospitalization, home nursing care and surgical services for the aged, for widows and for dependent children.

The AFL-CIO radio program "Washington Reports to the People," moderated by Harry W. Flannery, recently interviewed Rep. Aime Forand, Democrat of Rhode Island, who introduced HR 9467, the bill to improve Social Security that has come to be known as the Forand bill. Following is the interview, in which Congressman Forand explains the need for higher benefits and medical care under the Social Security system. Rep. Forand and Flannery are shown above.

FLANNERY: Social Security, since it affects every wage earner, is a subject of wide interest and importance. Many persons are keenly concerned about the scale of Social Security benefits. They say they are too low. They are so small that many persons fear to retire. They have by no means kept pace with the rising costs of living.

Here in Washington, Congress has begun to consider whether or not to improve Social Security at this session. This radio station and the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, looks into the situation for you. We go to the office of Representative Aime Forand, of Rhode Island, in the House Office Building. Congressman Forand has a bill before the Congress to improve Social Security payments and to make other improvements in the law, especially to aid the elderly citizens when they become ill. Hearings have started on this bill.

To set the stage, Congressman Forand, tell us what Social Security payments are now.

FORAND: They range from a minimum of \$30, for an individual worker, to \$108 per month. The average is \$69 for a single worker per month.

FLANNERY: Do you have a program to correct these deficiencies? They're pretty low.

FORAND: Yes, we have a program, in fact, I have a bill—HR 9467, which is before the Ways and Means Committee right now, and on which hearings started June 16. It is my hope, as a result of the hearings, that not only the items contained in my bill, but also several other amendments to broaden and strengthen the Social Security bill, will be acted upon favorably.

FLANNERY: How much do you propose to raise the benefits?

FORAND: Of course, the proposal does not meet what I think is adequate. However, it is as much as I think we can get at this present time. My proposal is that we increase benefits by an average of about 10 per cent.

FLANNERY: Is it your theory, Congressman, that

Social Security payments should keep in step with the increased cost of living, or somewhat in that same proportion?

FORAND: That really is my aim, but we have to be very careful and not go overboard. That is to say, we cannot raise the benefits to the point where we're going to jeopardize the trust fund, because I want to be sure that the trust fund remains solvent so that the people to whom we are promising benefits will be sure to receive those benefits. Whereas, if we increase the benefits too rapidly, then our trust fund will go to pieces.

FLANNERY: Is there another provision in your bill besides this increasing of the benefits, Congressman?

FORAND: Oh yes. The bill goes much further, in fact it provides for hospitalization of up to 60 days for aged people and their dependents, that is, the beneficiaries of Social Security. In addition, it provides up to 60 days of nursing care at home, or a combined 120 days. Also we provide for surgical services. As you know, when people reach the age of 65 or over, they get susceptible to a lot more diseases—a lot more need for surgery and hospitalization. Yet, they have reached that age when it is practically impossible for them to get the proper type of private insurance. The government must take care of that.

FLANNERY: You mentioned beneficiaries. Just who are beneficiaries?

FORAND: The beneficiaries would be any and all who have reached the point where they could retire whether they are retired or not. And, of course, the survivors of beneficiaries—that is, the widow and orphans of those who have been eligible for benefits.

FLANNERY: Do you consider hospitalization for these people important?

FORAND: It is most important. I have a thousand letters here from different individuals in various parts of the country, stating their plight. They need hospitalization. They need to have an operation. Yet they can't afford it. And, the result is that they go without and suffer a great deal. If the government actually would step in and take charge of this, it wouldn't be the taxpayers paying the bill, it would be only those who contributed to the system to which they will be beneficiaries.

FLANNERY: This is the time when people are most likely to need this type of aid, too.

FORAND: Very definitely, and I believe the statistics will prove that. I have asked individuals and interested groups to step in with recommendations to help us perfect this bill, so that we could properly take care of these people. So far, I have gotten a few suggestions. Unfortunately, we have also had some very, very stiff opposition. As you know, the American Medical Association has gone on record as ready to put up an outright fight. They're going the limit. They've engaged a private public relations concern to advise them on it. They've put out all kinds of documents. They're doing a thorough lobbying job in addition to enlisting the

aid of several other groups—such as the Hospital Association and the dental group, and I believe, some nursing organization.

Now, I know for a fact, because I have spoken with individual members of these various organizations, that the organization is not representing the true picture when they say that they represent so many thousands. Sure, they have thousands of members, but all their members are not in full agreement with them on the position they are taking against this bill.

FLANNERY: Is the opposition of the medical association and the hospital association—the dentists and so forth—based on opposition to the hospitalization or the increased benefits or both?

FORAND: I believe that their opposition right now, on the surface, of course, is based simply on the hospitalization and the medical care that is involved. But as you know, and as the record will prove, the American Medical Association has been opposed to anything having to do with the Social Security Act from the very beginning. And I'm hopeful that when their representatives come before our committee in the hearings, that they will tell us just what it is that they are opposed to and not talk in general terms and not just try to pretend or lead people to believe that this bill will mean socialized medicine or that they will be under control of the government.

In the first place, there is absolutely nothing in the bill that would place control on medicine. It gives the individual the privilege of selecting his own physician, his own surgeon, the hospitals to which he will go. In other words, it offers freedom to obtain this service and if the doctors don't want to cooperate, they just don't have to. So there's no compulsion whatsoever.

FLANNERY: Has the Administration taken a position on the bill, Congressman?

FORAND: I got it indirectly, some time ago, from somebody inside the Administration that the feeling was that while they were opposed to the bill, they hesitated to come out and say so—they were going to recommend further studies. But, I think their position has jelled pretty well, and I expect that they will come out flatly in opposition to the bill when it comes up for hearings.

FLANNERY: Have you any indication of the feeling of the people, generally?

FORAND: Well, if I am to judge by the letters I have received, I'll say the people all over the country are vitally interested. In fact, less than two weeks ago, I was invited to speak in Carnegie Hall in New York where we had an overflow crowd, and you know there were over 3,000 people in that place, and they were turning them away at the door. That is just one example of the interest. In addition to that, I have received a number of letters from individual physicians asking that I not make their names public, but telling me that I'm on the right track and that the AMA does not speak for them—that something's got to be done and they're all for the bill.

Motorized Field HQ For Canada Staffer



Traveling headquarters for Int'l Rep. Walter Kensit, above, of RWDSU Canadian staff is this organizational vehicle. It is a British-made Ford Thames, combining features of truck, bus and station wagon. When completely equipped, it will have a mimeograph machine, typewriter, filing cabinet, and strike kitchen equipment.



First use of brand-new "field office" came during Iroquois Hotel strike in London, Ont. (See Page 8 for details on strike.) Kensit's roving headquarters is put to good use by strikers.



Due to head east as soon as Iroquois Hotel strike is settled, Int'l Rep. Kensit figures that even a parting view of his truck will carry union message. Kensit has been assigned to lead organizational drive in Canada's Maritime provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Union Queen Says 'Thank You'

To the Editor:

I sincerely hope you had a nice trip back to New York after the convention in Chicago. I suppose by now your office is back to normal.

I want to thank everyone in the RWDSU so much for everything you did for me. All of you made me feel so much at ease and I had a wonderful time.

The gifts were fabulous and I love every one of them. Again, many thanks. I loved every moment of being "your Queen."

ANITA McKAY
Union Queen, 1958
Chicago, Ill.

Criticizes 'Record' Remark on Farm Policy

To the Editor:

After the excellent work of The Record in covering many aspects of American economic life for the enlightenment of your readers, it was a shocking surprise to read the story of the Buckeye Cotton shutdown in the June 8 issue. Anyone familiar with the problems of today's farmers would notice that your description of Federal cotton controls is remarkably similar to attacks on unions found in anti-labor publications.

EDWARD ROGGE
Nichols, N. Y.

Editor's Note: The Record, describing the recession's effect on Buckeye Cotton Oil's plants in Selma, Ala. and other cities, stated that members there were "made more vulnerable" to the effects of the recession "by virtue of the government's farm policy, which calls for farmers to keep acreage out of production and pays them for it. As a result there is less cotton than ever to be processed by Buckeye workers..."

While the statement is factually accurate, it is, as Mr. Rogge's criticism indicates, an oversimplification of a very complex problem. The labor movement is aware of the severe problems facing farmers, and has backed the program of farm price supports which embraces also the policy of keeping some acreage out of production. Along with all of labor, however, we would hope for the day when farmers can produce at maximum capacity and receive fair prices, so that RWDSU members in Buckeye could work regularly and our nation and the world enjoy more of all the things we are capable of producing.

Empty Chairs at Union Meetings

To the Editor:

Even at very important meetings of many organizations today, whether they are local unions, fraternal groups or professional societies, you will barely find a quorum present. This was not always the case. At the inception of most new groups active membership overflowed into the aisles. At times there were discussions that lasted for many hours. And when a candidate ran for office, he had to buck three or four aspirants for the job. Today, if one-fourth of the membership still come to meetings it would not be too bad. But you and I know that even this amount does not attend.

It is not that the individual is staying home nights. On the contrary, he is out more often, but there are greater demands on his time. There are simply more and more worthy groups fighting for his attention.

There are just so many nights in the week. Every group is out for your time and service.

Once a member comes to a meeting, a new format can help to keep him coming back. After all it is his coming to meetings consistently that makes him an enlightened person. He begins to realize that the operation of an organization is not a one-man job. He lends a hand, first as a worker on a committee, and then becoming a chairman of an activity. Before long he is singled out as officer material. He climbs up in the group through the various chairs, and then he is at the top.

It is his turn with the gavel. And when he looks out at the membership present, he is gratified to see all the chairs filled. In his bosom there is no futile, bitter feeling that he is fighting a losing battle.

To anyone who has been in the position of leadership and who knows that his cause is a just one, there is a feeling of gratification when he looks out and does not see empty chairs.

CHARLES B. KUSHNER,
Providence, R. I.

Hails V-P Feldstein's Aid to Veterans

To the Editor:

I would like to call your attention to the outstanding work of your Int'l Vice-President, Mr. Louis Feldstein, president of Local 1125. As County Fund Raising Chairman of the Ladies Auxiliary, Jewish War Veterans, I am aware of the terrific efforts he puts forth to help the hospitalized veterans.

In my opinion men of his caliber should be given some sort of recognition and not remain in the background. People should know that there are union officials who do charitable work without a lot of fanfare.

Although I know he has received many citations which he well deserves, I can only say that the veterans have a terrific friend in Louis Feldstein. We sincerely hope he will continue the noble work for many years to come.

EVELYN RICH,
Ladies Auxiliary, N. Y. County
Council Jewish War Veterans
of U. S., New York City.

Asks Social Security at Lower Age

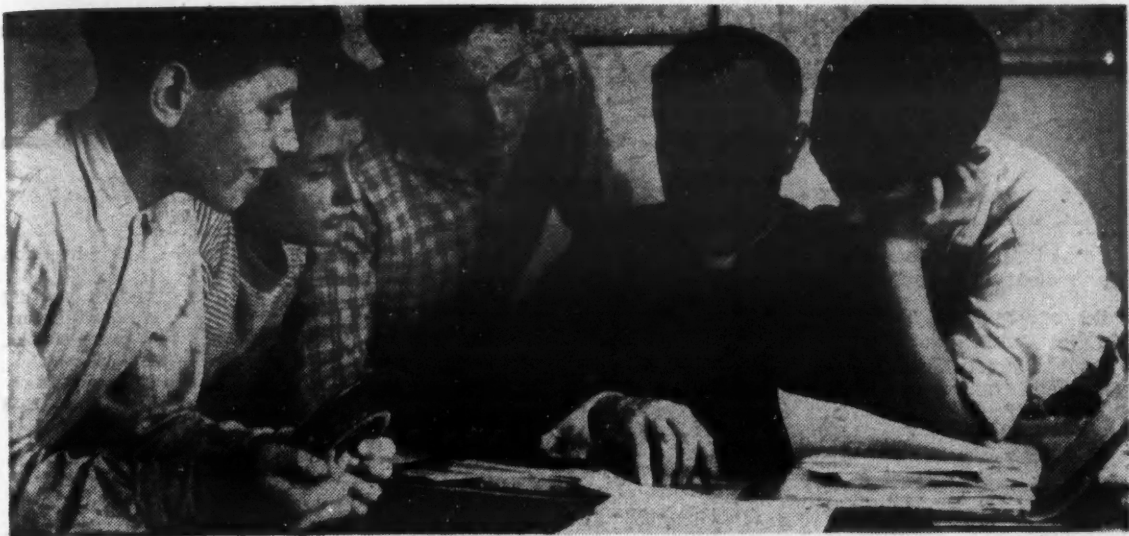
To the Editor:

I am surprised that more thought isn't given at meetings of the RWDSU and in the pages of The Record in respect to reducing the age for qualifying for Social Security benefits. Last year the President is alleged to have said he was in favor of such a change. If this was approved and passed in Washington it would create hundreds of thousands of jobs.

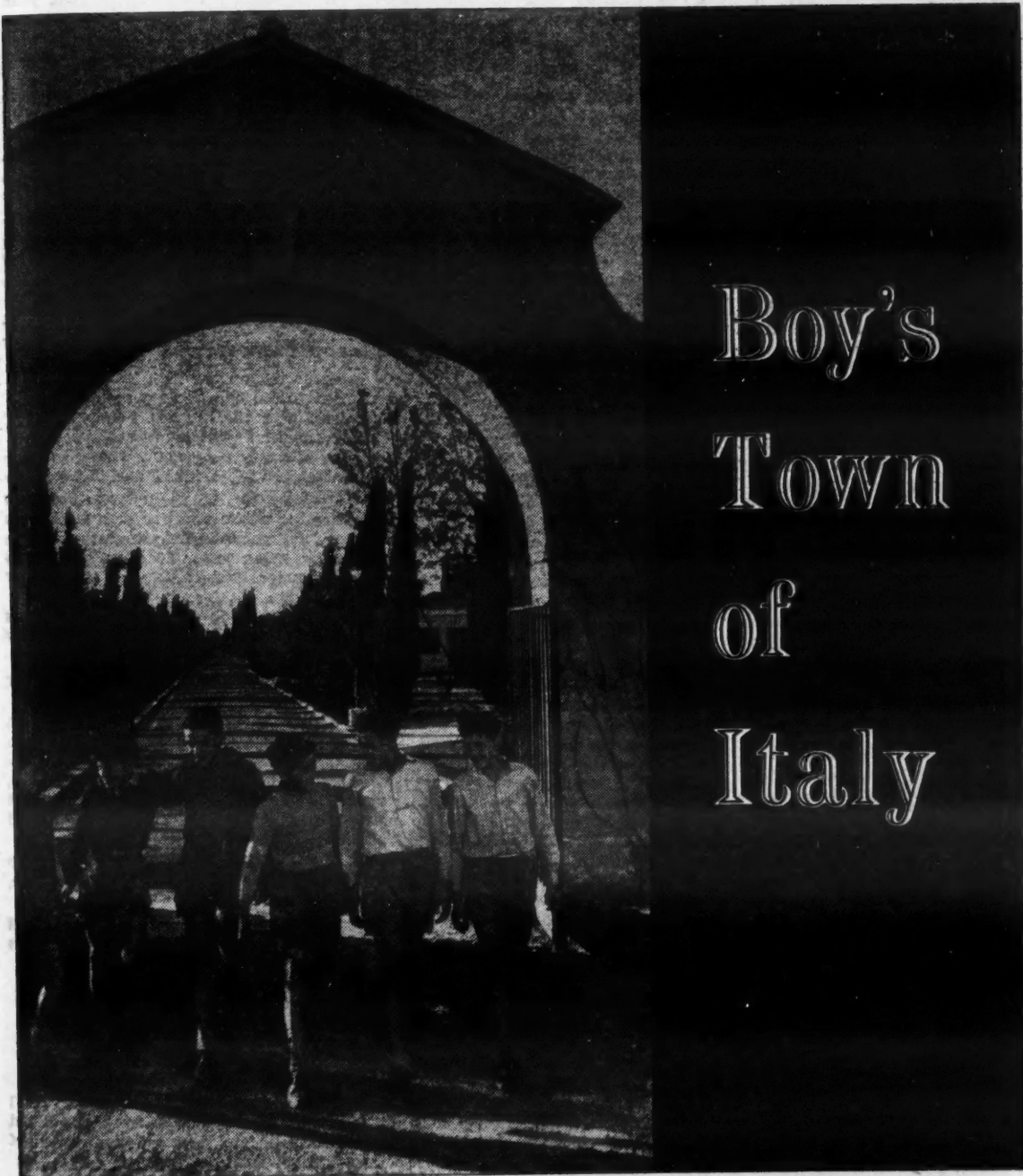
The qualifying age for Social Security should be dropped to 60 or 62, as is for women. After all, in today's greater tensions it is tougher to stand up on the job in advanced years. Also, the world is advancing in ideas for recreation for older people, and there is more to take advantage of.

Of course, our main problem is the unemployment of people, and here the reduction of the age for qualifying would be a big help. It would have the double effect of opening up more jobs, and making us older people enjoy life more.

STEPHEN WOODLING
Chicago, Ill.



Italian boys gather around their Irish protector, Msgr. Carroll-Abbing.



Boy's Town of Italy



Workshop in one of Boys' Towns gives 'citizens' a chance to be creative.

RWDSUers Join In Support of A Worthy Cause

*Three times I came to your friendly
door;
Three times my shadow was on your
floor.*

*I was the beggar with bruised feet ...
I was the child on the homeless
street.*

—EDWIN MARKHAM

By BARBARA SKEETER

In the wake of World War II, millions of Italian children were left ragged, homeless and hungry. They roamed the streets in gangs, following the advancing American soldiers, living on their charity, sleeping on the sidewalks in the bitter cold. They begged, stole, fought for food—and for life. It was to give these children a chance to live that Boys' Towns of Italy, Inc., was established in 1945 by an Irish Catholic priest.

On Christmas Eve 1944, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor John Patrick Carroll-Abbing, making his way through the bomb rubble in Naples, found one of the street boys, ten-year-old Luigi, huddled in a niche of a ruined wall. He took the boy in tow, warmed and fed him. And when the child began to talk, asked of him:

"What do you want to do when you are a man?"

"Go on trolley cars and pick pockets," the boy replied.

To help Luigi and others like him, Father Carroll-Abbing set up the forerunner of Boys' Towns of Italy in an abandoned cellar in Rome. He furnished it and begged food for it. He called it Shoeshine Hotel.

Some one hundred shoeshine boys came on the first day to look the place over. It wasn't fancy or even adequate but it gave some of the street-boys a place to sleep and a regular hot meal. With its iron double-decker cots, wooden tables and benches, plus such food as the police brought in after a black market raid, it gave the boys a feeling that somebody cared. For many of them it meant their first ordered existence. For many of them it was the only home they could remember.

Shortly thereafter, Father Carroll-Abbing enlisted the aid of some American friends, among them Francesca Braggiotti Lodge, wife of the Governor of Connecticut. An organization was formed called Boys' Towns of Italy, Inc., with offices in Italy and New York.

There are now three Boys' Towns devoted to industry, agriculture, and seafaring at Santa Marienella on the coast of Italy, near Rome. These, in addition to eight other Boys' Towns and some 25 children's nurseries, welfare centers, and community centers throughout the country, provides care for more than 47,000 homeless and underprivileged children. Plans are being developed now for Girls' Towns, residential observation centers for emotionally disturbed and maladjusted children, training centers for instructors and counsellors for the Boys' Towns, and centers for the care of disturbed children.

"On every building," according to Monsignor Carroll-Abbing, "there is a plaque testifying to the heart-warming generosity of some group of friends in America; a city, an industry, a labor union. But in my opinion, the most enduring monument of all has been erected in the hearts of Italy's youngsters. They are going out of our Boys' Towns into the world, happy, hard-working young citizens, trained in the lessons of practical democracy. Each one is a living bastion in the defense of western civilization."

Among RWDSU locals which have been strong supporters of Boys' Towns in Italy are District 65 and Local 50 in New York. At the International convention in Chicago last month, a number of RWDSU locals announced plans to make contributions to Boys' Towns, and President Max Greenberg called upon the whole RWDSU to support the organization. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, among other unions, have also been outstanding contributors to Boys' Towns for many years.

Expressing the appreciation of the Italian people to friends of Boys' Towns, the President of Italy said: "You know how great is the gratitude that Italy feels towards you and your collaborators for the magnificent work you have done in favor of our children ... and you cherish, I am sure, the remembrance of the profound echo which has been aroused in every corner of the country by the generous American participation in so noble a crusade."

But in the words of Msgr. Carroll-Abbing: "Though much is done, much abides."

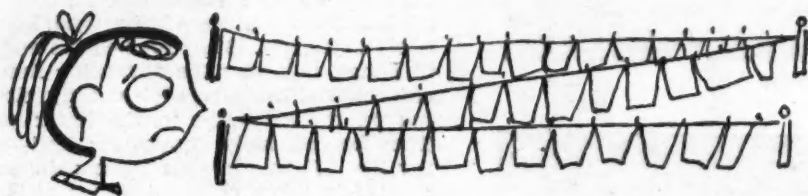
How Dry I'm Not!

By JANE GOODSELL

Training the Baby is apt to be regarded as a discouragingly complex undertaking, fraught with difficulties and disappointments.

And with very good reason. The reason being that it is a discouragingly complex undertaking, fraught with difficulties and disappointments.

Oh, I know that isn't what the books on child care tell you. They say that a relaxed, calm, optimistic attitude toward toilet training is bound to lead to success. And it probably isn't what your doctor tells you. Our doctor's advice was that I wait, patient but alert, until our child showed signs of readiness. This instruction was reinforced by the assurance that very few people still subscribe to a diaper service when they reach voting age.



I interpreted the advice to mean that I should sing cheerily as I washed the daily batch of diapers, and that I should not even hint to my child that she was permitted to take advantage of our indoor plumbing facilities.

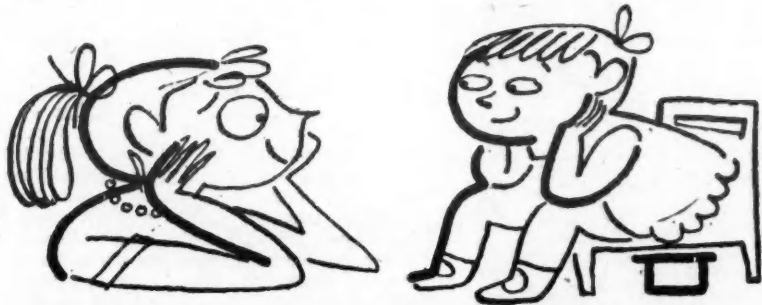
I was cheered on in my fool's paradise by my husband, who had read an article which claimed that the lack of emotional problems among the people of Okinawa was directly traceable to the fact that they receive no toilet training whatsoever.

It was only a few weeks ago that I realized I was living in a fool's paradise. My daughter and I attended a three-year-old's birthday party. In the midst of the festivities, I noted with dismay that all other children present were attired in filmy, lacy panties. My tot, alone, was swathed in diapers and rubber pants.

This fact did not go unnoticed by the other mothers present. A discussion of toilet training ensued, with each mother claiming that her child had achieved dry pants at an earlier age than any other child. The mothers insisted that they had not rushed their tots into this idyllic state of grace. It was simply that little Betty, Susie and Billy were so precocious that they preferred to be dry. Nevertheless, there was a constant procession of mothers shepherding their young to the bathroom.

I saved what face I could in the miserable situation by explaining that, naturally, Molly, too, was trained. "But with all the excitement of a party, I thought perhaps caution might be the better part of wisdom. . ."

But my shock was comparable to that of the United States at the launching of the Russian satellite. I realized that I had been left behind, and that drastic measures were necessary if Molly and I were ever to catch up.



As soon as we arrived home, I hauled out a contraption known as "Little Toidy." I explained its function to Molly in carefully chosen words and pantomime, and wound up with a pep talk, stirring enough to send a scrub team out to win the Rose Bowl game.

Molly giggled, clapped and begged, "Do it some more, Mommy!" and accomplished nothing.

The weeks since then have been busy ones around our house. Every hour I strap Molly into Little Toidy, and in between times I mop up puddles on the floor. There have been two successes, at which I put on a one-woman cheering exhibition rivaling the jubilation in Brooklyn the day the Dodgers won the series.

My husband shakes his head, and mutters about the Okinawans, and claims that I am over-civilizing Molly. I claim that Okinawan children live among other Okinawan children, who have Okinawan mommies, who have Okinawan friends, who don't brag about how early their children stopped wearing diapers.

Molly doesn't claim anything. She just goes on wetting her pants.



Record drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

TV Ads Delude the Public To Buy Overpriced Sleep Products, Digestants

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

Many TV commercials advertising medicines are "distortions," a Rutgers University pharmacology professor recently charged. But whether some of the claims are "outright lies" or not, as Dr. Morton J. Rodman of Rutgers publicly stated, there is no doubt they are getting people to buy a lot of the advertised products.

Harry Winocur, manager of the pharmacy owned and operated by District 65 of the RWDSU in New York City, reports there is a noticeable increase in self-medication, and in fact over-use, of three types of products heavily advertised on TV and radio. These are painrelievers like aspirin, Bufferin and Anacin; digestants, like milk of magnesia, Bromo Seltzer and Bisodol, and preparations that are supposed to help you get to sleep.

America has never been so "health-conscious," the president of one drug manufacturer, Carter Products, reports. Sales of tranquilizers are increasing, he boasted, and more people are buying vitamins too.

Well, health-conscious, TV-viewing America is paying the drug industry a big price for the hundreds of new products it develops each year, many of them slight variations of old products under new brand names. Most industries reported a drop in profits the fourth quarter of 1957 as the result of the recession. But the drug industry had a gain of 25 percent compared to a drop of 16 for all manufacturing industries.

Bayer is now even plugging aspirin as a sleep aid in its TV commercials. Now a new over-the-counter medicine called "Medache" is being offered. This little pill contains a form of aspirin, some phenacetin (another pain reliever) and a form of tranquilizer, at a stiff price of \$2.59 a package. If this one doesn't solve your problems, it wouldn't cost much more to see a doctor.

Overpriced Sleep Preparations

This department previously has reported on the high prices charged for aspirin under different brand names. You can overpay as heavily for the sleep preparations now widely sold over the counter. Such preparations which you can buy without a prescription actually are antihistamines which make some people feel drowsy, Winocur points out. These include such TV-advertised brands as Sominex, Nytol, Dormin and Sleep-Eze. All sell for about 12 capsules for \$1.

Just to show you how high a price the public pays for such products, the union pharmacy carries a private-brand antihistamine sleeping capsule of the same strength which it sells for 63 cents for 30 capsules. These capsules actually cost one and one-quarter cents apiece at wholesale. Thus the public pays a markup of 680 percent for the advertised sleep products which retail at 8½ cents apiece.

If you've been buying these expensive brands, Winocur suggests you can save money by asking your pharmacist what non-prescription sleep preparations he has similar to the overpriced advertised brands, but at a reasonable charge. He'll appreciate that you rely on his professional judgment more than that of some advertising agency. But don't construe this as a recommendation to use these products. This is a discussion only of economic, not medical, values.

The digestants you see constantly advertised on TV have become big sellers too. Alka-Seltzer, one of the big sellers, is simply aspirin in an effervescent form. Now the manufacturers of Bayer aspirin are bringing out "Fizrin" to compete with Alka-Seltzer. The active ingredients in Fizrin are merely aspirin, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate and citric acid. As your grandmother can tell you, carbonated water or bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) also relieve indigestion, although frequent use of baking soda may not be medically desirable.

'Acid Stomach' and 'Tired Blood'

In fact, Dr. Rodman considers that one of the greatest dangers of exaggerated TV advertising is that use of products claiming to relieve acid stomach or "tired blood" may "lull a seriously sick person into a false sense of security and delay going to a doctor. This may prevent early diagnosis of ulcers, cancer, tuberculosis or other ailments which, if treated properly, can be cured."

TV commercials also have boosted purchases of various types of antiseptics, Winocur reports. In mouthwashes, Lavoris is the big seller—at 59 cents a bottle. Here is another example of exaggerated markups for ordinary products. The basic ingredient of such antiseptic mouthwashes is zinc chloride. Wholesalers sell private brand mouthwashes of this type to retailers at \$2.50 a dozen, or 21 cents a bottle.

Iodine is another steeply-priced new antiseptic people are buying heavily. This is a form of iodine, but it doesn't sting because it doesn't contain as much alcohol. But for this small boon, the manufacturer charges 75 cents for a half ounce. Ordinary iodine costs 15 to 25 cents for a full ounce.

In cosmetics and toiletries too, not the actual value but the success of the advertiser in capturing the public's mind dictates what people buy. Among the popular new roll-on antiperspirants, Ban is the biggest seller even though Arrid is priced lower than Ban or Fresh. The basic ingredient of antiperspirants still is aluminum chloride.

But the big problem in drugs is not the TV-advertised medicines, exaggerated as they are in claims and prices. You can look for lower-priced versions. But if your doctor prescribes one of the tetracycline group of antibiotics, you've got no choice but to buy. These include such patented, brand-name, price-fixed antibiotics as terramycin, and aureomycin. Significantly, all the manufacturers charge the druggists the same price: 30½ cents per capsule. The druggists sell them for 40 to 50 cents.

As this department previously has reported, these antibiotics are similar to penicillin and are manufactured by the same facilities. But penicillin, which is not trade-marked, brand-name or price-fixed, cost the druggist only five cents for a dose (250,000 units). The drug manufacturers claim they need to charge six times as much for the newer brand-name antibiotics because of the research they do to develop these versions. But it's remarkable that all the drug manufacturers have exactly the same research costs.

'BOMBHELL' at Brussels



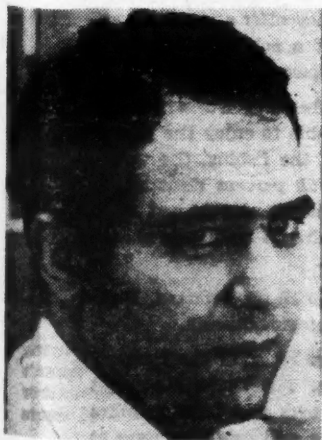
'Record' Art Editor Stanley Glaubach executed design of U. S. Exhibit at Brussels Fair. The exhibit, shown above, houses display of such problems facing U. S. as racial inequality, poor housing, and waste of natural resources.

'Record' Artist Designs Controversial Exhibit

By MAX STEINBOCK

With the United States exhibit at the Brussels World's Fair a subject of national interest and controversy, RWDSU members have a special reason for being interested in the subject. The reason: a focal point in the controversy is an exhibit which was designed by The Record's Art Editor, Stanley Glaubach.

Ever since the Fair opened April 17, American tourists and other visitors have expressed criticism about the nature and quality of the U.S. exhibit. Most of the criticism has centered around the fact that a good part of the American exhibit deals with trivialities rather than important aspects of U.S. life. Thus, visitors to the Fair have charged that the art show, which leans heavily on abstractions by lesser known artists, does not adequately present the work of some of the nation's best artists; others have noted that a set of murals satirizing American life is neither understood nor appreciated by Europeans; one charged that an etching on glass in the entrance to the American pavilion is "indecent," because it depicts a naked Indian woman greeting Amerigo Vespucci, the Italian explorer, on his arrival in the New World.



STANLEY GLAUBACH

and the charts and photographs on the inner walls which illustrate the problems, are all subtly interrelated and dramatically highlight the announced intention of the U.S. government not to gloss over the problems faced by the American people.

Commissioned by U.S. State Dept.

The State Dept. commissioned Fortune Magazine to plan the "Unfinished Business" exhibit, and Stanley Glaubach and his associate, Joseph Palamara, executed the design for the magazine. They prepared three-dimensional models, and when the design was approved, made exact scale models for the builders in Brussels. This was necessary because of the unusual irregular design, which made it impossible to prepare blueprints or working drawings.

Since it went on display, the "Unfinished Business" exhibit has been described by the Saturday Evening Post as the "bombshell" in the U.S.

pavilion. It was one of the specific items which Pres. Eisenhower asked his personal emissary to look over and report on. The envoy, Director George V. Allen of the U.S. Information Agency, returned June 23 with a generally favorable report on the U.S. display at the Fair. His only recommendation on "Unfinished Business" was that it be broadened to include presentation of additional problems. Mr. Allen referred specifically to public health as one of those that should be dealt with, and also recommended that its features be "rotated."

Mr. Allen also had a number of recommendations to make on other sections of the U.S. exhibit, which had been criticized on esthetic rather than political grounds. He agreed that the U.S. art show at the Fair was "overweighted on the abstract side," and suggested that it should include a wider variety of paintings and sculpture. As to the "indecent" etching on glass, Mr. Allen rejected the proposal that it be removed, noting that similar etchings are found in many American school textbooks.

Most Visitors Like American Exhibit

The U.S. Information Agency director noted that the criticism which had come from a small number of American tourists was not shared by the overwhelming majority of visitors to the U.S. pavilion, 95 percent of whom are not American. "They have expressed very considerable appreciation," he said, "particularly because we haven't carried out a heavy propaganda exhibit."

This was an obvious reference to the Soviet exhibit. Contrary to the announced purpose of the Brussels Fair, which was to display the cultural and artistic achievements of each nation, the Russians filled their gigantic pavilion with heavy industrial machinery, models of Sputniks, and other material designed to show off Soviet scientific and technological prowess. While these are considered rather heavy-handed propaganda by some visitors, many find the Soviet show an impressive and thought-provoking one.

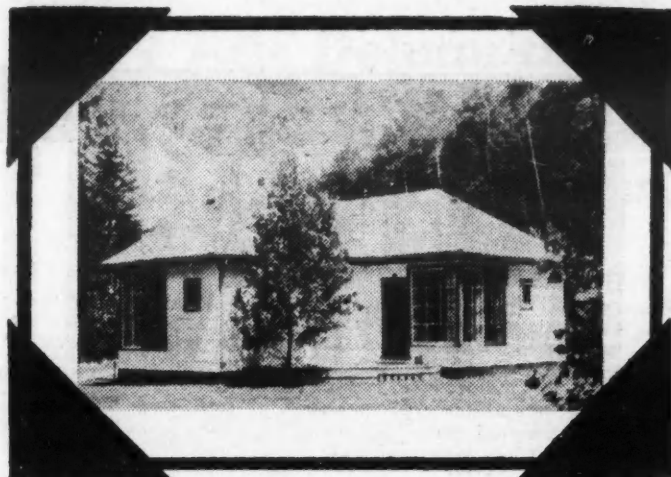
It was at least in part as a result of comparisons between the carefully-planned Soviet exhibit and the rather haphazard, "hodgepodge" U.S. entry that Pres. Eisenhower sent Mr. Allen as an official envoy to judge and report on the American exhibit. Mr. Allen's generally favorable report was underscored by a distinguished American visitor who toured the Fair June 26. Adlai Stevenson, at a packed news conference in Brussels, praised the "freshness, gaiety and grace of the United States pavilion." He dismissed attacks on the exhibit as "nonsense," and declared:

"Of course, I don't like every single thing in it, but I very much approve the simplicity, naturalness and modesty. We don't need to tell anyone that America is full of machines, food and automobiles. But we do need to remind the world that boastfulness and materialism are not the American spirit."

And then, in a comment on the U.S. presentation that seemed to refer directly to the Glaubach-designed "Unfinished Business" exhibit, Mr. Stevenson said:

"It tells what we are doing in many fields with candor and courage, and says, eloquently I think, that joy of life is a better goal for men than economic and military power."

Good Deal for Unionists at Union Resorts



Attractive cottages are feature of Chemical Workers' Club Whitesands on Lake Catchacoma in Canada.



Air View shows magnificent layout of ILGWU's Unity House in Pennsylvania's Poconos.



Friendships blossom quickly in informal atmosphere of union-run summer resorts.

WHEN union members' thoughts turn to where to go on their vacations this year, they'll be able to dwell on at least two union-run summer resorts—one in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, close to New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities; the other near Peterborough, Ontario, 118 miles from Toronto and also easy to reach from Detroit, upstate New York and other populous centers.

Both resorts offer unionists and their families outstanding vacation value. Not only are their regular rates low in terms of what they offer and what comparable resorts charge, but they offer union members a substantial discount besides. Here are some of the facts on the two union-operated resorts:

On peaceful Lake Catchacoma, the International Chemical Workers Union operates Club Whitesands. Members of unions will be able to enjoy the private cottages with ultra-modern furnishings, the swimming, the fishing, the woods, lakes, and three meals daily at Club Whitesands at a 20 percent discount on the regular rate during the periods of July 13 to August 16 and August 24 to September 1. There will be a half rate charge for children 4 to 12. No charge will be made for children under 4 years of age.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Harry Leonard, Manager, Club Whitesands, P.O. Box 627, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

In the Pocono Mountains stands the famous summer resort of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—Unity House. The ILGWU has set up special rates for the entire season for union members and their families who wish to enjoy the land and water sports, the indoor and outdoor games at this thousand-acre paradise, surrounded by its own three mile lake. A varied program of lectures and special concerts featuring classical and popular music will take place in one of the world's most modern resort theatres.

Trade union families will be especially interested in the Unity House bungalows which feature "small apartment" conveniences and the free day camp for children staffed by skilled counselors.

For more information, write to Unity House, ILGWU, 1720 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

lighter side of the record

Wasted Therapy

During a fire in the night, the tenants of an apartment hotel rushed into the street carrying their most prized possessions. One woman noticed that the gentleman who lived directly above her was carrying a large, covered bird cage.

"What have you there?" she asked out of curiosity.

"That's my pet rooster," said the man.

The woman gasped and fainted. When she was revived she told her anxious neighbor, "I'm sorry I fainted but you see, I've been under treatment by a psychiatrist for the past year because I kept hearing a rooster crowing!"

For Men Only

Don't let your wife read this little item, men....

A well-known domestic employment agency in New York City has added up the hours an average housewife puts in every week taking care of the home. Result: 98 hours a week.

Then they multiplied the result by the going rate for domestic help. Total: \$147.05 a week.

Better clip this item right away, men. And BURN it.

Economy

British labor newspapers were quick to reprint a report by the Income Taxpayers' Society illustrating the sad state of affairs brought about by the Tory government's tax policies.

"There was a time," said the report, "when a man took along his secretary on a business trip and said she was his wife. Nowadays, for income tax expense reasons, he takes along his wife and says she's his secretary."

Well, at least the wives are happy.

What Luck

The little boy was seated on the rear seat of a school bus alongside a pretty little girl.

He was all aglow as he whispered, "Josie, you're the only girl I've ever loved."

"Humph," snorted the pretty little girl, "that's all I ever get—beginners."

Gee, thanks

The mental patient walked up to the new super-

intendent. "We like you much better than we did the last fellow," he said.

The new official beamed. "Why?" he asked.

"Oh, you seem more like one of us."

Who Noticed?

A theater owner tried an experiment. He ran the same picture for thirty days straight under nine different titles. Only four customers complained. There might have been more, but it was a drive-in theater.

Evens Things Out

"The average rural teacher's salary is \$967 a year," said the man. "While the city teacher gets twice as much."

"Well," replied the woman, "it takes them twice as long to find a husband in town."

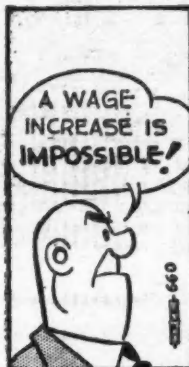
Nerves?

After a very trying day, Susie added coals to the fire by asking her mother, "How come it's temper when I slam things and nerves when you do?"

BENCH TALK



BOYCOTT KOHLER PRODUCTS
MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY SCABS.



UNION MAID: Beautiful Carmel Gawan, who can out-lasso any cowboy, comes from Canada. Although presently touring Europe, Carmel still maintains her AGVA membership.



TRIBUTE TO FDR: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt joins with leaders of Drug Employees Local 1199 at dedication of union's FDR Auditorium, named in honor of late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. At left, '1199' Pres. Leon Davis; center, Vice-Pres. William J. Taylor. In background, mural depicts FDR.

RWDSUer HONORED Int'l Rep. Frank Meloni, right, president of South Jersey Industrial Union Council, receives plaque from representative of Israel, Consul Uri Ranaan, for his work on behalf of that nation. Meloni was honored at Camden celebration of Israel's tenth anniversary.

